

## REVIEWS

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**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.** By HOWARD CHARLES BALLENGER, M.D., Professor of Oto-Laryngology in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, etc., and A. G. WIPPERS, M.D., Attending Oculist and Aurist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, etc. New second edition, thoroughly revised. Pp. 524. Illustrated with 180 engravings and 8 colored plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1917

THIS little text-book on the eye, ear, nose and throat, written by authors whose names in themselves are a guarantee of excellency, now appears in its second edition. It is a small concise work written for the use of students and general practitioners. In this edition there has been a radical revision of the greater part of the book; enlarging and improving the chapters on anatomy and methods of examining the ear and adding chapters on malformations of the external nose and the technic for tonsillectomy. The book is well balanced, covering the whole field of the eye, ear, nose and throat and giving sufficient detail concerning the more common diseases and operations for a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the matter. We regret, however, that more space has not been given to the section on the ear, and especially to the modern method of examining the static labyrinth and its relation to cerebellar disease. Also the pathology is disappointing, being frequently not mentioned and generally unreliable. As a practical treatise, however, we heartily recommend this book as a useful addition to the general practitioner's library, and the descriptions of the technic more of the common operations will be a great help to the beginner in this specialty. The illustrations are above the usual, and there is appended a formulary for the ear, nose and throat.

G. B. W.

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**MODERN MEDICINE AND SOME MODERN REMEDIES. PRACTICAL NOTES FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER.** By THOMAS BODLEY SCOTT. First edition. Pp. 159. New York: Paul B. Hoeber.

THE book consists of four essays upon the following subjects: disorders of the heart, arteriosclerosis, therapeutic speculations, and

doubts, and chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma. It is of special interest, as it is a publication of facts as observed by a general practitioner. It also sets forth the difficulties of a general practitioner in handling heart and arteriosclerotic cases.

In speaking of valvular disease as results of an infection process, there is a failure to mention tonsillitis and chorea as important etiological factors. Syphilis, especially in America, plays a greater role in the etiology of aortic valvular disease than the author brings forth.

The presclerotic period is well exemplified by the author as well as the important use of the sphygmomanometer and the simple management of these cases.

The results of internal secretion medication are well drawn and practical. The use of autogenous vaccines, grown anaerobically, in bronchial asthma, with their results is well shown and there is no doubt of their good effect in riding the patient of his severe bronchitis after which the asthma apparently clears up.

The book is well written and should serve its purpose in stimulating other general practitioners to tabulate and hand down many useful points observed at the bedside.

T. K.

#### PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN HEART AFFECTIONS.

By SIR JAMES MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., LL.D. Ab. and Ed., F.R.C.P.I. (Hon.), Physician to the London Hospital (in charge of the Cardiac Department), Consulting Physician to the Victoria Hospital, Burnley. Pp. 264. London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press. Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E. C.

THIS book contains a series of lectures which were to have been delivered to the postgraduate students and workers at the Cardiac Department of the London Hospital. The outbreak of the war having prevented their delivery the author presents them in book form.

The purpose of the lectures is not only to give the essential features concerning heart failure in a manner useful to the practitioner, but also to offer a better insight into clinical medicine and thus stimulate research in this line. In regard to the evidences produced by mechanical aids, as the polygraph and electrocardiograph, the reader is referred to the author's book on *Diseases of the Heart*.

The first chapter deals with the subject of medical research and shows how the progress of medicine has been and will be delayed until the practitioner becomes more of an investigator. The value